

THE DISCUSSION ON WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday last the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman addressed the people at this place, in relation to the various important public measures which have so long engaged the attention of Congress and of the State. He went into an elaborate and critical discussion of the whole Slave question, and judging from the repeated cheers which greeted him from the large crowd, the people were satisfied with his vindication of his public acts. Mr. Clingman has long enjoyed a reputation as an orator of the first class, but he even surpassed himself on this occasion, and the crowd testified again and again its approval by signs too palpable to be mistaken.

After Mr. Clingman had concluded, Col. John Baxter, of Henderson, arose, and said that though he was not a candidate, and was not sure that he ever would be for Congress, he yet felt it to be a public duty to expose Mr. Clingman's inconsistencies and demagoguism. He commenced by producing a copy of the Highland Messenger, published in 1846, we believe, which contained a communication written by a gentleman of Haywood county, advocating Mr. Clingman's claim to the Senatorship. Colonel Baxter charged that Mr. Clingman procured this communication to be written, &c. &c. He then took up his various speeches, and labored industriously for more than an hour to convince the people that Mr. Clingman had been guilty of inconsistencies and rascality. The Col. spoke of the senior Editor of this paper as Mr. Clingman's "peculiar friend," and said that he did not know whether he was like some Washington Editors were influenced by money, friendship, or admiration, in our standing by Mr. Clingman. Now, we did not see exactly the necessity of Col. Baxter making so free a use of our name in his speech; but we must bow we suppose to the Colonel's superior judgement and good taste in matters of this kind, and try to think it right and proper. But we regret to say that Col. Baxter that our course toward him was not a fair one. We are under no obligations to him in that way, never have been, and do not know that we ever shall be. We doubt not, however, that Mr. Clingman would cheerfully befriend us, so far as might be convenient for him, were we to ask him. Mr. Clingman takes our paper and pays for it, just as Col. Baxter and hundreds other gentlemen do, without ever dreaming that they are thus laying us under obligations to them.

We have often had occasion to speak in the highest terms of Col. Baxter, and have always done him justice as an able advocate of the Whig cause, and we have no hesitation here in saying that the Whig party of this District are under many obligations to him for his services in their behalf, and doubt not that his will, at some suitable time, and with his talents and services entitle him. But they are not going to ostracize a faithful, talented and fearless representative, as Mr. Clingman has ever proved himself, to make room for aspirants who are itching to fill his shoes. Col. Baxter stated in the course of his remarks that he would vote for any man, Whig or Democrat, in opposition to Mr. Clingman, who he denounced as a Locooco and Barnburner.

Col. Baxter said he regarded this slavery agitation as all humbug. That there was no danger at all—it was all froth, and that if Congress had taken his advice the whole difficulty could have been settled in fifteen minutes! What a pity Col. Baxter was not in Congress! What a vast amount of money and agitation might have been saved!! The Col. said if Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia he would not resist; but if they would abolish it in the State of Tennessee he would resist! This may all be right and proper, but one thing is certain, the Col's views are not in accordance with those entertained by the great body of the Southern people.

When Mr. Clingman rose to reply, he commenced in a strain of the most cutting irony and withering sarcasm, and then proceeded to take up one by one Col. Baxter's objections, and answer them with a more thorough vindication than he made of his acts, or a more complete riddling of an opponent's arguments. We have not time to follow him through his reply, but we may say that he expressed but the sentiments of the large crowd, in saying that Col. Baxter's speech was uncalled for, illy timed, and ungenerous to Mr. Clingman, under all the circumstances. He had just returned home, the people were anxious to hear him, and Col. Baxter is not a candidate. Therefore, we say it was uncalled for.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. BOSTON, October 5. A large meeting of fugitive slaves and others was held at Belknap street church last night. Resolutions were passed advising fugitives to act cautiously, and to defend their freedom by force if necessary. United States commissioners and assistants were warned to beware of the consequences of attempting to capture fugitives. The meeting was addressed by J. B. Smith, a fugitive slave, who said he would defend his liberty with his life. He showed a long knife to the audience, and advised them all to buy Col's revolvers. Another speaker said that 5,000 inhabitants of Boston would protect fugitives from arrest, and that the police would not act against them. A meeting is to be held in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, October 5. A great free-soil meeting was held in Lowell last night, at which, with shouts of applause, a resolution was passed to call back three fugitive slaves, who had fled from that city to Canada, with a pledge that they shall be protected from arrest by the citizens of Lowell.

SYRACUSE, October 4. A large meeting is being held here to-night, against the fugitive-slave bill. Gerrit Smith is speaking. The excitement is very great, and strong opposition is manifested upon the subject.

The Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Gazette says:
"The fugitive-slave excitement is becoming most intense in the city and State of New York. Large meetings of negroes have been held in the city and several parts of the State, at which the most violent resolutions were adopted, and a firm determination manifested to resist by force the course of the law. The negroes are no doubt actuated to such a course of credit of having the bill passed. Had it been met with a little more discretion, its passage would not have been so strenuously insisted upon by the southern and moderate men. Now that they have brought the evil upon the objects of their intermeddled zeal, they are endeavoring to rouse them to a resistance which cannot but prove most disastrous. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained at all risks, and, however repugnant to the feelings of the northern men, every well-disposed citizen should be ready to hesitate in lending him aid when necessary to carry the law into effect."

THE BEGINNING. We have given our unequalled approbation to the determination of the planters in various Parishes, to employ no more Northern coasters, and we deem it a fortunate thing that the first instance in which this resolve has been carried out should have been of such a character as to leave no doubt of the act being solely dictated by the avowed principle. Capt. Conklin, who arrived here recently in command of the schooner Ann E. Conklin, and who has been employed for the last fifteen years in bringing Rice from Seneca to this City, was yesterday informed by his old employers that they would give him no more patronage, and this from no dissatisfaction with him, but for the sake of a principle which they approved and felt bound to carry out. Few masters of Northern coasters had as strong claims as Capt. Conklin, to be made an exception to the rule, on account of his long employment in the trade, and the uniform satisfaction he had given. But the feeling was that there should be no exceptions; that the rule should be inflexible, and the exclusion universal. We learn that Capt. Conklin has sailed for Savannah in quest of business.

THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRADE. Forty-two years ago the coffee trade of Brazil did not exceed thirty thousand bags; and even in 1830 it only reached 100,000 bags. About that time the high price of coffee in England, superadded to the diminished production in Cuba, stimulated the Brazilian planters to extend its cultivation; and in 1830, they sent to market four hundred thousand bags, or sixty-four million pounds; and in 1847, the enormous quantity of nearly three hundred millions of pounds.

How much will it take to construct a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh?
Answer: It will cost from ten to twelve hundred dollars per mile; or from seventy to eighty thousand dollars. Cumberland county has subscribed \$30,000 of it already.

LET THE LAWS BE ENFORCED.

For the North Carolina Standard.
Mr. Editor: Any stranger visiting this State, or any observant native who travels beyond the precincts of the State, must feel most forcibly that the "Old North State" has to undergo a sweeping system of reform, before she can assume her proper station among her sister States—before she can avail herself of the many blessings and benefits so bountifully bestowed upon her by Nature and by Nature's God—before competent judges will acknowledge her title to the "much-to-be-coveted" epithet "Good."

In order to bring about this necessary reform, it behooves every well-wisher of the State, especially Editors, law makers, public officers, and all good citizens, to exert themselves incessantly and untiringly, till the people at large are aroused from their lethargy, and made to feel that the good of the whole, depends upon the well doing of each individual. Feeling assured (you being the standard bearer) of your hearty co-operation in so good a cause, I address my lucubrations to you. If you deem them worthy of a place in your journal, I shall occasionally trouble you with a few lines. (Hem!)

"Our business is home"—so ought reformation to begin. The reform so much needed in this State, must begin among the Editors, law makers, &c. The first blow must be struck by the Editors! Too many of the corps Editorial (as you must be well aware) lack that moral courage, that independence of feeling, which would prompt them to publish their sentiments; to publish all tergiversation or dereliction of duty, on the part of any one, no matter what his wealth or station; and to apply the lash with an unsparring hand. Let every member of that most respectable and useful body, freely and properly use that most potent instrument—the pen; and give liberty to the press; and the corner-stone of reform will speedily be laid. Law makers will fear to be law breakers. Magistrates, sworn to execute the laws, will no longer with impunity execute their houses, night after night, to gambling and drinking shops; as has been and still may be the case. Some Prosecuting Attorneys will, while impressing upon the minds of Grand Jurors the enormity of gambling, involuntarily clap their hands on their pockets, to ascertain that they have left their cards at home, &c. &c. But more of this anon—my present object being to invite attention to a crying evil, which loudly demands immediate redress. I refer to the non-enforcement of duty, on the part of the night patrol in certain Counties, if any such functionaries exist. I could point out populous neighborhoods where the slaves are travelling about, without passes or permission from their owners, at all hours of the night; carrying stolen property &c., to worthless free persons of color; and to still more worthless whites. Now, Mr. Editor, if such transactions present themselves so glaringly that they are not to be escaped, I would ask, how is it possible for them to escape the notice of those whose duty it is to suppress them; and why do they exist at all? The answer is obvious—supineness on the part of those whose duty it is to appoint—supineness on the part of those appointed—supineness on the part of those most interested—the slave-owners. The remedy is as apparent. Let each class discharge its duty. Let a proper set of men be appointed to patrol. Let them without fear or favor execute the important duty assigned them; and let slave-owners refrain from offering impediments to those officers.

In connection with this subject, I wish to direct the attention of the proper authorities to "Sunday trading" with negroes; which is carried on, in various parts of the State, with unblushing effrontery. In the neighborhoods referred to, nothing is more common of a Sunday morning, than to see jug after jug, carried by slaves from grocery stores, under the very eyes of Magistrates, but it is no one's business, and no pains are taken to disguise the traffic.

I have, Mr. Editor, brought some grave charges against men in power. I can substantiate, by convicting testimony, each allegation. I have avoided personalities, satisfied that all referred to, will "fit the cap" to their own heads. If they reform, it will be well; if not, let them beware, for they are at the mercy of many, who would but little hesitate to induce them to make use of the knowledge they possess.

It is the imperative duty of every Legislator to turn his attention to the subject of Reform—County reform, Common School reform, Railroad reform, and so on, ad infinitum. I fear that many who go to Raleigh, to represent the people (!) are so afflicted by the novelty of their position, and perplexed by the magnitude of the city, that they lose sight of all their good resolves, of all the benefits they intended to secure for the sovereign people, their "fellow citizens"—till—till it is about time to go home. Now sir, such gentlemen as those, ought to call forth the sympathy of all compassionate Editors, who may so effectually render them great assistance, and lay the said people under never-to-be-forgotten obligations. Let those generous Editors commence now, in the advocacy of the reform of the Legislature, to jog the memories of the Legislators; let them continue to do so, during the session—let them point out where reform is needed, and urge its necessity, and let the people discharge their duty, by availing the subscription lists of those fearless Editors. Let them subscribe for North Carolina papers, in preference to Northern ones; and they will soon discover that the old State can furnish them with as good and as cheap literature, as well as political papers, as any other State in the Union.

RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.
The Editor of the Register is amusing himself in arguing against the "Right of Instruction," and advises the Legislature against the exercise of the right because our Senators would not obey, and therefore it would be labor lost. No such thing; but because, as he says, the Democrats acknowledge the right in theory, but refuse obedience in practice. This is the attempt to support by reference to the case of Senators Brown and Strange. The Whigs deny the obligation of instructions, and yet sought to impose them upon others that they might profit by a compliance. And this they did not venture to do by word but by inference. They said, we will not commit ourselves, by venturing to instruct, but we will express our opinion, and leave you to obey.

Now, suppose the Democrats express their opinions upon any of the political questions of the day, does the Register or any one in his senses suppose that our Senators would obey or respect them? The great error of Senators Brown and Strange was, that they paid the least attention to the opinions of a Whig Legislature in regard to a United States Bank, Sub-Treasury, &c. &c., when their opinions were well known, and against which the Democrats had been contending for years. No Sir, the Democrats have not the folly to engage in any such useless work. When they shall be told these gentlemen will respect instructions, they will be given, and that in words not to be mistaken.

Let me, if you please, give my instructions, not as a legislator but as a citizen:

1. We instruct Senators Badger and Mangum not to absent themselves from voting on such an important question as the admission of California as a free State. If they have opinions let us know what they are.

2. We instruct Mr. Senator Badger not to utter any more of his high-toned federal doctrines, or his notions of extravagance in resisting the restrictions sought to be imposed on the practice of his brother Senator, in receiving their constructive mileage.

3. We instruct Mr. Senator Mangum to attend the temperance lectures of Mr. White, and to profit by them, or to resign.

VERBUM SAT.
THE BAPTISTS OF NEW YORK ON THE "FUGITIVE-SLAVE BILL." The New York State Baptist Convention, which met at Brockport on the 9th instant, Rev. Gibbon Williams in the chair, passed a series of resolutions repudiating the Fugitive Slave Law as contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of National Independence, and opposed to the direct grants of the Constitution to every citizen, and to the law of God. And as such, they pledge themselves not voluntarily to aid, by any means whatever, in giving effectiveness to the law, for the speedy repeal of which they will do everything that is in their power.

The gross increase of revenue on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the past fiscal year, is \$149,000—and the entire receipts \$1,600,000. When completed to the Ohio, as it soon will be, this road will pour an immense treasure into the lap of Baltimore.

Forty-two negroes were stolen from the plantation of W. R. McAlpine, in Washington county, Miss., on the 20th ult.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY.

We continue to receive accessions to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly. Our terms are now so low that no one who wants a newspaper can reasonably refuse to subscribe. We shall certainly commence our Semi-Weekly the 1st of November. Our terms, after the 1st of November, will be as follows:

For the Weekly paper \$2 in advance; \$2 50 within the first six months; and \$3 if not paid within six months. For the Semi-Weekly \$4 in advance; \$4 50 within the first six months; and \$5 if not paid within six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to. The present subscribers to the Standard can avail themselves of the advance payment by settling up arrearages, and taking a new start; and those of them who may wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly, can easily take advantage of the advance payment on that in the same way.

We have sent our Prospectuses in all directions. We hope our friends will "take good care of them" and see that they are filled up. Our thanks are due especially to those Postmasters who have received subscribers for us, and remitted us money. If we can serve them in any way, in this part of Commonwealth, we shall be happy to do so. We have also sent Prospectuses to offices where we have no subscribers. Will the Postmasters do us the favor to hand them round, or post them up in some conspicuous place?

POLICE REGULATIONS.
There is a growing feeling in this City in favor of abolishing the present system of a hired Guard, and of supplying its place with a regular night Guard drafted from the citizens. This feeling is the result of experience connected with our Police Regulations; and we hope it may not be suffered to pass off without some salutary reform in this respect.

We can have no doubt that the Town would be better guarded by the citizens than by the present hired Guard, or by any similar Guard; and it can be done, too, without expense. Let every citizen between the ages of eighteen and seventy be enrolled in companies of six, with some responsible man for a Captain; and let them take the rounds in regular order, from night to night, reporting next morning, as a matter of course, to the Intendant. No citizen, who is able to turn out, ought to object to it; but if any should decline to serve, without a good excuse, let them be fined one dollar in each case for the benefit of the City Treasury.

We hope those who are in favor of this reform will prepare petitions at once, get them signed, and send them in to the Board of Commissioners. The next meeting of the Board will be held the first Friday in November.

While on this subject, we would call the attention of the public generally to the facts set forth in another column of this paper, by our correspondent "Viator." The evils of which he complains are not only of the most serious nature, but they are increasing! Let this matter be looked to at once by the competent authorities; and if these authorities, from a lack of information on the subject, or from any other cause, are still inclined to indifference or supineness on this subject, let an aroused public opinion compel them to their duty.

If the people of this State wish—as we know they do—to have their Police Regulations rigidly enforced, and their County affairs well managed, they must take the matter into their own hands, and elect their Magistrates themselves, at the ballot-box.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held its annual meeting in this City last week. A very large Delegation (over 100) were in attendance from various parts of the State.

On Wednesday, Philip S. White, Esq., the celebrated Temperance Orator, addressed a large assemblage in Bennehan's Grove; and at night he spoke again in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. White impressed every one who heard him with his superior powers as a popular orator. His labors in this cause cannot fail to be productive of good. The assemblage was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Walters, who preceded Mr. White.

At night, in the Presbyterian Church, an address was also delivered by Mr. Wetmore, of Richmond County, which is said to have been able, appropriate, and to the point.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Grand Division marched to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to witness an Exhibition of the Pupils. Mr. White made a short address to the Pupils, which was interpreted to them in signs by the Principal of the Institution.

We learn that Mr. White has been employed as a Lecturer by the Grand Division, at a salary of \$400 per month. He left this place on Friday last for Louisville, but is expected here again during the approaching session of the Legislature.

The following Officers have been elected by the Grand Division for the ensuing year: S. W. Whiting, of Raleigh, G. W. P. A.; Gen. J. T. Littlejohn, of Franklin, G. W. A.; J. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. S.; James Litchford, of Raleigh, G. T.; Rev. R. T. Heflin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, G. Chaplain; and W. P. Morning, G. Con.

CENSUS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

A friend at Goldsboro' has favored us with the following Census Returns for Wayne County:

"DEAR SIR: I notice with much pleasure the Census returns in your paper. Every County, so far as I have seen, presents evidence of increase, though some of the gains are small. The worthy and excellent Marshals for the County of Wayne are preparing their statistics for publication, and you will probably have them soon. In the meantime they have allowed me to copy the following:

Mr. Wright, Marshal for the South side of the River, reports:
Free population, 2588
Slave " 1959 4,547
Mr. Hollowell, North side, reports,
Free population, 6056
Slave " 3053 9,109
Total population, 13,656
Total population in 1840, 9,420
Increase, 4,236
Gain in ten years, 4,236—being a fraction under 45 per cent. increase! Who beats that!"

OYSTERS AND CIGARS. The P's have been particularly partial to us of late. A day or two since Mr. Pepper sent us some fine Oysters, and yesterday Mr. Pescud laid us under obligations by a present of some excellent Cigars. If you want good Oysters, remember Pepper; and then if you want a good Cigar, after you have finished the Oysters, send to Pescud's. We speak from experience.

We were mistaken last week in setting down Mr. Hoagland, Democrat, of Ohio, as re-elected to Congress. He has been beaten. He voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. All the members, Democratic and Whig, from that State, who voted against the law, are, we believe, re-elected. Judging from present appearances, Ohio is a Free-soil State.

The last Lincoln Courier makes its appearance with new type and a handsome dress. We wish the worthy Editor constant accessions of new subscribers and the most abundant success.

AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

It turns out, after all, that President Fillmore had doubts as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that he signed it hesitatingly and after much consideration. The Washington Republic of Thursday last, speaking by authority, says:

"A public meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on Monday evening, of citizens opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, passed at the last session of Congress. At this meeting Charles F. Adams, the late candidate of the Free-soilers for the Vice Presidency, acted as chairman; and a letter was read from the venerable Josiah Quincy, containing certain reminiscences with respect to the political operation of the law of 1793. At this meeting a resolution was adopted denouncing the late law, among other reasons on the ground that it 'takes away the benefit of the habeas corpus.' If such had been the effect of the law, it would have been the duty of the President to veto it, on the objection of its unconstitutionality. Other objections, arising from suggestions of inconsistency, the President could not entertain consistently with the well-established Whig doctrine in regard to the exercise of the Executive Veto. The American people have adopted the Whig rule upon this subject, and the only question left to the President under that rule was whether or not the bill submitted to him was consistent with the provision of the Constitution. It had been too long pending in Congress to permit him to raise any question upon the idea of 'manifest haste and want of consideration' in that body."

While this bill was before the President for his signature, the question arose in his mind which is presented by the resolution of the Boston meeting to which we have above referred. Did the bill take away the benefits of the habeas corpus? If it did it was unconstitutional, and the President would have been bound to return it to Congress with his objections. The President consequently referred the bill to the Attorney General for his opinion upon this point; and an elaborate and able opinion was given by that officer to the effect that "there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with the Constitution, or sustains, or is intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus." This opinion we have procured for publication, and it will be found in another column of this morning's paper. We do not know the views of the President in regard to the propriety or expediency of this law. The political state to which he belongs has always adhered to the doctrine that questions of legislative propriety and expediency belong to the representatives of the States, and the representatives of the people. It has been years the staple of Whig complaint that the will of the people has been too often frustrated by the veto of the Executive; and the only question that can be entertained by the President, in view of his well-settled and well-known convictions of Executive duty in this regard, was in respect to the constitutionality of the provisions of the bill. He entertained a doubt upon the point which he submitted to the Attorney General; and that doubt was removed by the very conclusive opinion of Mr. Crittenden, to which we again refer our readers.

Mr. Crittenden's opinion is drawn up with the accustomed ability of that gentleman, and is conclusive. President Fillmore, it seems, could not consider "other objections" to this law, nor could he apply the veto to it on the ground of haste, as it was passed after due consideration by Congress! It is clear from this what his course will be, provided the next Congress should repeal or essentially modify this law. If this shall be done, he will sign the bill effecting it, upon the ground that it is not for him, as a "national" Whig, to arrest the will of the people's Representatives in Congress assembled. It is also clear from these disclosures, that his sympathies are with the Abolitionists in this matter, and that he is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Act on grounds of expediency.

The storm darkens, and the evil day looms up with disruption on its wings. The President of the United States "doubts" upon points involving the dearest interests of fifteen States of the Confederacy—upon points as clear, even to common understanding, as that two and two make four! The "views" of the successor of WASHINGTON are not "known" as to the "propriety" or "expediency" of a law restoring the property, unjustly held, of one-half the people over whom he has been called to preside! He has no "doubts" about his right to coerce a sovereign slaveholding State at the point of the bayonet; but when a bill is laid before him for his signature, the object of which is to carry out the plain letter of the Constitution by returning to their owners articles of property of which they have been robbed by their Northern fellow-citizens, he hesitates, and "doubts," and calls for opinions, for information, for light, to guide him in his duty! It remains to be seen whether this conduct will be approved by Southern Whigism? What says the Raleigh Register! Will that paper, preferring party to country and the Union, endeavor to cover this thing up! Will it state the facts in the premises? We shall see.

CROOKS AND MCBRIDE.

We learn that these worthies were tried at the late term of Forsyth Superior Court, on a charge of circulating an incendiary publication. They were indicted under the act of 1830, being the 17th section of the chapter on "Crimes and punishment." The Greensborough Patriot says:

"This case has excited intense interest in Forsyth and the adjoining counties, and the trial was attended by a large crowd of anxious spectators. It was taken up on Friday morning and occupied the whole day and until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. The State was ably represented by John A. Gilmer and Hugh Waddell, Esqs., and the defendants by Geo. C. Mendall and James T. Morehead, Esqs. General latitude was allowed by the Court to the defendants' counsel, and every disposition shown to give them a fair and impartial hearing; and no one who witnessed the zeal and ability of the counsel for the defendants can accuse them of not discharging their whole duty towards their clients."

The pamphlet on the circulation of which the charge was founded, and which was read in evidence, contained a sort of running commentary on the Ten Commandments, abridged in the violent and caning language of the abolitionists, and intended to show that slaveholders were the habitual violators of all said Commandments. The essential point of evidence was the proof that McBride, on leaving the house of Mr. Kenedy where he and Crooks had staid all night, put this pamphlet into the hands of Mr. K's daughter, a little girl of ten or twelve years old.

After the arguments of counsel, and a clear and intelligent charge from the Judge, admitted on both sides to be impartial, at a late hour the jury retired and remained together all night. At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning the jury came in with their verdict of guilty as to McBride, and not guilty as to Crooks. [We may here remark that there was no evidence adduced before the Court against Crooks, except his association with McBride.]

The Judge proceeded to pronounce against McBride substantially the sentence prescribed in the statute, viz: imprisonment for one year, in the pillory for one hour, and twenty lashes. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Good—very good! These men are also indicted in Guilford Superior Court, which meets this week. We wish the law could take hold of their necks, instead of their backs.

The Patriot says that "McBride was bound in a heavy sum, with security, not to circulate any more pamphlets of the same character during the pendency of his appeal."

Maj. Ben McCulloch has been elected Sheriff of Sacramento, California, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sheriff McKimney. He was elected by a majority of one. Hurrah for Ben! Ben is "one" himself, and as good as a hundred at that, in battle.

William Thompson, Democrat, has been elected to the Senate from Wayne County, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ezum.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.

We visited the Depot, a few days since, to see the *Tornado*, a Locomotive repaired, or indeed re-made for the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The machinery of brass, steel, and iron, and the running works are all new; and so far as we can judge, they appear to have been finished in the very best manner. This work was all done at the Depot Shop, under the superintendence of Mr. Albert Johnson, the head-workman.

The *Volcano*, also re-made by Mr. Johnson some twelve months since, is still performing service; and though it has had rough work to go through—as every engine must on such a Road—we learn that it makes about as good time, upon the whole, as it did when first started. These facts demonstrate that there is no reason why we should send North for engines of this character, or for machinery for our Rail Roads. We can do the work here—at any rate, let us try, and if we fail after a fair trial, then resort to the free States, and not before.

A good deal of censure has of late been indulged in, on account of mail failures North of this place; and the censure has been cast, at least by implication, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We are not surprised at this. It is natural that this Road, in its present dilapidated condition, should be held responsible for these failures by persons unacquainted with the facts; but as we stated a week or two since, the blame for many of the late failures rests properly on the Northern Roads. The following, from the Baltimore correspondence of the Charleston News, will explain this matter:

"The directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with commendable energy, are putting their road in thorough repair; upwards of 90 miles is now laid with T iron, and the work is progressing. New and commodious cars and heavy engines are now on the road, and others in the course of construction, and there is every probability of completing the whole route for the Spring trade, which the last year having increased fourfold. The mail failures, which almost daily occur, are frequently noticed by the Southern press, and attributed to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. We have made it an especial point to examine and enquire, and the blame, negligence, and mismanagement, belong of right to the Petersburg Road. The President lacks energy—the road is in a wretched condition, and the locomotives so antiquated that they are compelled to stop frequently on the route to allow them a little breathing space. Mr. Bird has been urged by both the Directories of the Richmond and Wilmington lines to use some exertion to remedy the evil, but it still continues, and will until the Post Master General enforces the fines for gross neglect of duty."

"Let justice be done, though the Heavens should fall." The Gaston Road is certainly in a bad condition; but the engines and the engineers are bound to go through, whether they find iron to run upon or not. We venture to say that they can make better time on less iron and more rotten wood, than any set of men in Christendom; and if ever a plan should be invented for running steam-engines on the naked earth, Maj. Vass and his assistants will come in for the honor of the invention, and get the patent.

The people of Massachusetts demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act. Let us go back a little. It is admitted that the Constitution would never have been approved by the Southern States without the provision concerning fugitive slaves. The Constitution, when completed, was sanctioned by each State separately, as a whole, and bound herself to perform all the duties and obligations imposed by the contract. There was no reservation of any part or parts, but the whole was sanctioned together. It was based on mutual concession and compromise. Massachusetts and the North consented and agreed to the clause concerning fugitive slaves. This part of the covenant has been almost totally disregarded. An act of Congress is passed enforcing this provision on the Constitution, and Massachusetts steps forward to oppose it and to demand its repeal. She has enjoyed all the benefits of living under the Constitution, but no sooner is a duty to be performed, than she refuses to execute the contract, and hastens to violate the pledge which she gave when she sanctioned the Constitution. Thus the righteous and godly citizens of Massachusetts stand forth before the world as covenant-breakers. Their conscience is not so tender, but that they can assist in stealing slaves, but it has grown entirely too delicate to permit them to keep the covenant which their fathers made. Out upon such hypocrisy!

The Whig party of Massachusetts in Convention assembled, demand the repeal of the fugitive slave bill. We must consider then, nearly two-thirds of the people of Massachusetts, as a disunion, nullifying, covenant-breaking party. They may profess love for the Union, but who regards professions? An act of Congress is ready to speak with a more truthful voice! Massachusetts loves the Union of the States, because that Union conduces to her interest; she disregards the Constitution, because it imposes upon her the performance of certain duties, at which her delicacy revolts. Such is the position of the ruling party in Massachusetts, whatever may be their professions. Massachusetts Whigs are disunionists, nullifiers, covenant-breakers.

True, every word of it; and yet Massachusetts is one of the Whig states that never rests. As a matter of course, the Whigs of that State will carry the day in the pending election; and then listen for Whig shouts out South. The Raleigh Register will do its share of the shouting, and no mistake. It always has heretofore, over Whig triumphs in this same State. But there are no "disunionists" or "nullifiers" in Massachusetts—of course not. They are all in the South!

INFLUX OF CALIFORNIA GOLD. To the 1st of September, the various mints have received during the present year near \$20,000,000. The receipts during the last part of the year must necessarily be much the largest portion. The following are the receipts of California gold at the mint since the commencement of mining there:

In 1849,	\$44,177
In 1849,	6,145,510
In 1850 to July 31,	14,835,693
Total,	\$21,035,310

In the month of August, some three or four millions more were received, and since the 1st of September the mints have brought three millions more. The probability is, that very heavy amounts will be received in October and November, so that we shall expect to see in all fifty millions arrive in this year alone. This large amount of gold will serve as a basis of credit to the amount of at least a hundred millions, and so far keep up the abundance of money.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
Three Steamers, which lately arrived at New York from California—the Empire City, the Georgian, and the Cherokee—brought over, all together, \$1,600,000 more of gold dust.

DEATH OF MRS. WISE. The Richmond papers of Thursday last contain the announcement of the death of Mrs. Wise, wife of the Hon. Henry A. Wise. Mr. Wise was in attendance on the Virginia Convention. She expired, suddenly, on Monday night; and the first intimation Mr. Wise had of her illness was the message which reached him in the hall of the Convention, informing him of her death. He left immediately for home. Mrs. Wise was the daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

The Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday last, with \$600,000 in gold dust and 334 passengers from California. The Tennessee was at Panama on the 4th instant, with \$1,000,000 in gold dust, and 250 passengers. Edward Gubbart, of Newbern in this State, died on his way home, on board the Crescent City.

The North Carolina Conference will be held at Warrenton, to commence the 14th of November next, and the Virginia Conference, at Richmond 27th November.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

It will be remembered by our readers, that at the late Syracuse Convention of the New York Whigs after the various candidates for the State offices had been nominated, a Resolution was introduced and adopted by a large majority, commending Senator Seward; and that thereupon Messrs. Granger and Duer and some forty others of the Fillmore "faction" Whigs left that body, protesting against the Resolution, and called another Convention to be held at Utica on the 17th instant. Well, the Utica Convention has assembled, acted, and adjourned; and what, honest Southern reader, do you imagine it has